THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, September 7, 1810. No. 1249.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: I, WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff, of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this Public Notice to the electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

Second Tuesday of October next

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Court House in the said Borough.

The electors of Pitt township, to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The electors of Plumb township, to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township, to meet at the house of William Shaw, sen. in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township, to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township: and the electors residing within the fractional parts of Elizabeth township, are restored to their former place of holding their general elections, in Elizabeth town aforesaid.

The electors of Mifflin township, to meet at the house of William Walker, in Reedsburgh, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township, to meet at the house of William M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township, to meet at the house now occupied by William Marsh, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, to meet at the house of William Marks in said township.

The electors of Moon township, to meet at the house of John Byers, sen. in said township.

The electors of Ohio township, to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Pine and Ross townships, to meet at the house of Baltzer Good, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Connell, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township, to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At the time and places, the qualified electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot—

One person for Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the district composed of the counties of Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Erie.

Four persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in conjunction with Butler County.

Two persons as Sheriff of Allegheny County, and

One person as Commissioner for Allegheny County.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed the 17th of March, 1806, it is directed, that the inspectors of the said general election, shall be chosen by ballot, on Friday next preceeding the first Tuesday in October (being the 28th September,) at the several election districts, and the election of such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, (who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election) assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present; and the inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election aforesaid, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are hereby required to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given at Pittsburgh the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, and the thirty-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

LOST,

ON Monday the 27th inst. a POCKET BOOK, containing three notes on the Bank of Hagerstown, for Five *D*ollars each, two promissary notes, one for Ten and the other for Three *D*ollars, together with other papers with the subscribers name on them, which will be of no value to any person but the owner. Five *D*ollars will be given to any person who will bring the whole to the Office of this Gazette.

ANTHONY MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1810.

JOHN HARVEY

FULLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a new Fulling Mill on Turtle creek, on the old Pennsylvania Road, one and a half miles from his old mill. Where he trust he will be ready to do business in the course of eight or nine weeks from this date, he feels very thankful to a generous public for their past favours, and he flatters himself that he will be enabled to please those who may employ him; the business will be carried on under the firm of *Josiah Harvey, sen.* and *John Harvey.* The number of hands which we now have, will enable us to do the work in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, if the weather will permit.

We will receive Cloth at the following places viz: at Esq. Murray's of Westmoreland, Mr. Hog's in Geensburg, Mr. Kirker's at the forks of the Greensburg and Glade road, at Esq. Evans's in M'Keesport, and at John Irwin's in Pittsburgh. Cloth at either of the above places will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by

JOSIAH HARVEY, Sen.
JOHN HARVEY.

Westmoreland County, *August* 30, 1810.

N. B. Written directions with their names to be put on the cloth.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
Franklin Head Bookstore,
Market Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Four Volumns of the Cyclopœdia
and the
American Register, 5 vols.

also

Bell's Anatomy, 4 vols
Bell's Surgery, abridged by J. Augustine Smith.
Pocket Conspectus, or the London & Edenburgh Pharmacopœias—
Neveses guide, or companion for a Sick chamber.
Practical observations in Surgery, illustrated with cases and plates by William Hey.
Hayes on Consumption
Zollikoffer's Sermons 2 vols.
Wesley's Sermons.
Simpson's Plea.
Ferguson's Astronomy with an atlass.
The world—by Adam Fitz Adam, 2 vols.
Goldsmith's Poems.
Thaddeus of Warsaw 2 vols.
Scott's Elements of Geography.
Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons.
Murray's Sequel——a new Eddition.
Economy of Human Life.
Devil on Sticks, 2 vols.
Lord Walford, 2 vols.
Triumph of friendship 2 vols.
Blansey 2 vols.
Monmouth.

TOYS.

Will whistle's History of Birds.
Tommy Trips History of Beasts.
Little Histories, for Little Folks.
Wisdom in Miniature
Elmina or the flower that never fades.
Instructive history of Patty Proud.
History of Tom Careles, or the misfortunes of a week.
History of a little boy, found under a hay cock.
The Hermit of the Forest and the wandering Infants.
London Cries.
Death of Cock Robin.
Tom Thumb.
Juvenile Pomes.
Puzling Cap, or a choice collection of Riddles.
Childs first primer.
Choice hymns, in verse for children.
Silver Penny.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-5 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction.

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint.

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that there will be Sold at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 4th day of September next, at the Dwelling House of John Johnston, Esq. late of Pitt township, deceased, the following property, to wit:—two stills and vessels compleat, one of them containing 80 gallons, and the other 37; also, horses, cows, hogs, and sheep, waggon, plough, harrow, horse geers, and all other kind of farming utensils.

Nine months credit will be given. Approved security will be required.

MARTHA JOHNSTON, Executrix.
JAMES HORNER, THOMAS SAMPSON, Executors.

August 15, 1810.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
Blank Checks,
Handsomely printed, on good paper.

☞ There is about 4000 dollars due for subscription to this Gazette, advertisements, &c.—I therefore take the liberty of requesting those who know they are indebted, to call and pay what they owe. Attention to this request will confer a great obligation on the subscriber, and prevent measures that may be disagreeable and expensive.

John Scull.

Printing Office, August 9, 1810.

A Fuller Wanted,

ONE who is master of the business, will be either employed as a Journeyman or receive a share of the profits. The Fulling Mill is in complete repair, in a good neighbourhood, where a sufficiency of work may be had. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

August 21, 1801.

Amateurs, Painters and Mechanicks,

will have for a few days an opportunity to see an astonishing piece of Mechanism, in which men are seen in motion as natural as life, to the surprise of the spectator.

Description in the handbills.

Admittance 25 cents only. Tickets to be had at Mr. John Kerr's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening.

ALSO,

At the same place, a handsome assortment of

Jewellery and Prints,

To be Sold, on moderate terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, August 23, 1810.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810. 6m

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Nottingham township, Washington county, one mile from the Monongahela river, a bright sorrel MARE with a white mane and tail, and a star in her forehead, has a small bell on, and is 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ETTER.

July 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for a longer time than six months, are desired to come forward immediately and discharge their respective accounts. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts lodged in the hands of a magistrate.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1810.

N. B. *S. D.* continues to carry on the *Watch* and *Clock Making* and *Silversmith* business, at the old stand, in Market street.

WANTED,

A FEW barrels of *PICKLED PORK*, *WHISKEY*, and good *VINEGAR*—also *HARD SOAP*; for which a liberal price will be given, E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

FOUR half and four three quarter blood Merino Rams, directly from Col. Humphrey's flock. Apply to

A. BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, July 18, 1810.

Overstreet's Tobacco.

JUST received and for Sale by the subscribers a quantity of *James H. Overstreet's* prime chewing

TOBACCO.

Purchasers will have liberty of returning to us all that may not be found good.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1810.

CASH,

THE highest price will be given at the Office of *The Pittsburgh Gazette*, for good clean LINEN and COTTON RAGS.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

I HAVE been induced (from no improper motives) to offer myself as a candidate for the office of *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing General Election.—Should the citizens of Allegheny county consider me worthy of that office, and adequate to the discharge of its important duties, their suffrages will confer a favour on their fellow citizen,

WILLIAM STEELE.

June 25, 1810. tf.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS repectfully inform the public that they have commenced business, as

AUCTIONEERS *and* AGENTS.

for the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the countenance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render thir establisment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened a *VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND*, where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will insure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

To be Sold or Rented.

VALUABLE building lots possessing extensive fronts on Liberty and Penn Streets, and on an adjoining alley. Their situation is highly advantageous to persons desirous of possessing property in this Borough.

They will be sold or leased on perpetual ground rent, together or in separate lots—The terms will be reasonable and may be known on application at the Auction Store of the subscribers, in the Diamond.

GRIFFIN & HARRIS.

E. PENNINGTON,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER,

FROM OLD ENGLAND,

Residing in the house lately occupied by Mr. James B. Clow, between Mr. Bracken's and Mr. Cunningham's, in Front-street, Pittsburgh,

NEAR forty years extensive practice, twelve of which was spent in LONDON, with all the advantages to be derived from attending the different Hospitals, and the Lectures of the first men of the ages, encourages E. P. to hope he may render himself useful to those persons who may make choice of his services.

The Accouchment of females, and a strict attention to the diseases peculiar to the sex, have employed a great part of his studies for many years.

N. B. He attends patients in town or country on the usual terms of the profession.

27th 11th month, 1809.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate possession given.

A TWO Story Brick House, in Second street, between Market and Wood streets. The house is well finished and convenient.—For terms apply to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1810.

Just Published and for Sale,

(Price one dollar and fifty-cents.)

At CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM'S
Franklin Head Bookstore.

SKETCHES OF A TOUR

TO THE WESTERN COUNTRY,

Through the States of Ohio & Kentucky;

A Voyage

Down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers,

AND A TRIP

Through the Mississippi Territory, and part of West Florida.

Commenced at Philadelphia in the winter of 1807, and concluded in 1809.

BY F. CUMING.

WITH NOTES AND AN APPENDIX,

Containing some interesting facts, together with a notice of an expedition through Louisiana.

Gentlemen holding subscription papers for the *Tour* are requested to return them immediately.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, September 7, 1810.

Certain sapient toast makers have proclaimed that Armstrong's *sharp* note of the tenth of March, made Bonaparte *tremble*. What effect it really had on the nerves of this "pridogy of human nature," they may gather from the *fact*, that three days after the date of that *sharp* letter, his *sharper Ramboulett decree* was issued! The days of the *wise men of Gotham* are returned. By the above decree Napolean has ordered the proceeds of the American property *condemned* and *sold*, to be appropriated to the "*caisse d'amortization*," the "*Sinking Fund*" of France. This is in his style—It will there be *sunk* so low as never to rise again to its American owners. [*Bos. Cent.*

From the NATCHEZ CHRONICLE of Aug. 6.

WEST-FLORIDA.

We have received the subjoined address from our correspondent in West-Florida, as the result of the first meeting of the Convention. From this address it will appear that West-Florida, still acknowledges dependance on the government of Spain, and is firm in her allegiance to Ferdinand VII. It will also appear, that there is to be a second meeting of the Convention, on Monday the 13th inst. which it is believed will be much more interesting than the last. What will be the result of the deliberations of this honorable body, is yet impossible to divine —However, as far as we are capable of judging, their proceedings augur well.—A degree of prudential wisdom marks the first meeting, that does honour to the deputies, and we sincerely hope that nothing may occur to disturb the tranquility, or endanger the peace and prosperity of the people.

Idle demagogues and declaimers may endeavor to alarm the fears of the people, and may threaten them with French vengeance; but if the deputies are faithful to Florida, adhere firmly to principle, pursue a wise and just policy, they will acquire for themselves immortal honour, and secure a free and equitable government to their posterity.

As far as we have seen an expression of publick sentiment, there is not an American heart that does not beat in unison with the people of Florida; and the prayers of seven millions of freemen are daily offered up to the fountain of all good, for the civil and political freedom, and universal prosperity of our enlightened neighbors. The people of the United States and of Florida have the same feeling, the same object in view, the same end to accomplish—They are all natives of the soil, and they must preserve it inviolate—Never must they permit this hallowed haunt of liberty to be polluted by the flowers of the Corsican. Let the Florida Convention cast a retrospective eye over the miseries of Spain, and remember that these evils have been brought upon her by the intrigues of French tories, and that torrents of blood, similar to those which have flowed in the mother country, will deluge this happy land, the moment they are led astray by the syren songs of toryism. Let the American Congress and Florida Convention perfectly understand each other, unite in measures of defence, and plant on the shores of the Atlantic and the Gulph of Mexico a barrier that will secure us forever against the corrupting influence of French politics. By this means they will not only preserve liberty to themselves, but will transmit it unimpaired, to the latest posterity.

St. John's Plains, 27th July 1810.

To his excellency *Don Carlos Dehault Delassus*, Col. of the Royal Armies, and Governor, Civil and Military, of the place and jurisdiction of Baton Rouge, &c.

SIR,

THE Delegates representing the inhabitants of the several districts of the jurisdiction under your command, in Convention, assembled at this place, respectfully to represent to your excellency, that in entering upon the discharge of the duties enjoined upon us by our constituents, we derive great satisfaction from the consideration that our meeting is sanctioned by your approbation, and we consider it one of the first duties to thank your excellency in the name of all the good people of this jurisdiction, for your attention to the wishes of the inhabitants, and for your generous efforts to preserve the public tranquility, in a time of general anxiety and alarm. We have considered it as the immediate object of our deliberations, to promote the safety, honor and happiness of our beloved king, Ferdinand the seventh, to guard against his enemies foreign and domestic, to punish wrongs and correct abuses dangerous to the existence and prosperity of the province, and trust that the measures that may be adopted will be received with indulgence by your excellency, and meet with your approbation and concurrence.

In taking into consideration the existing grievances, and the danger to which the people and their property are exposed, a variety of subjects, as evils which require redress, but we think it necessary to trouble your excellency with a detail of our proceedings, or the result of our deliberation on these subjects, in all which the greatest unanimity prevailed, as it is our intention to wait upon your excellency in a body, so soon as the subjects shall be arranged in such a form as may be proper to submit for your consideration. One of our resolutions, however we think it our duty at this early stage of our meeting to communicate as it stands recorded on our journal, in the following words.

Resolved, That it is the unanimous wish of this convention to proceed in all our deliberations for the public welfare with the entire approbation of his Excellency Chas. Dehault Delassus, our present Governor and that we become responsible with him to the superior authorities for the expediency of the measures which may be adopted with his concurrence that we engage to support him as our Governor, with the emoluments appertaining to his present office, and to give him all the aid in our power in the execution of the duties thereof.

It is proper to inform your excellency, that having entrusted to a select committee to form a plan for the redress of the existing grievances, and for the defence and safety of the country, we propose to adjourn the convention until the second Monday in August next, when it is intended to meet again at this place to receive the report of said committee, and to proceed in the discharge of the other duties enjoined by our constituents. In the mean time the enjoined said Committee consisting of Messrs. John H. Johnston, Thomas Lilley, John W. Leonard, Philip Hicky and John Mills, remaining in session at this place will receive any communications, which your Excellency may be pleased to make.

We have appointed three of our members. Messrs. Philip Hicky, Manuel Lopez and Joseph Thomas, a committee to wait on you with this address.

We pray God to preserve your Excellency many years.

Resolved, That this convention created by the whole body of the people of the government of Baton Rouge, and by the previous consent of the Governor is therefore legally constituted to act in all cases of national concern which relate to this province, to provide for the public safety, to create a revenue, and with the cousent of the Governor, to create tribunals, civil and criminal, and to define their own powers relating to other concerns of the government, when to adjourn, when to meet again, and how long to continue their sessions.

Correct List of the Florida Convention.

For New-Feliciana—William Barrow, John H. Johnson, John Mills, John Rhea.

Baton Rouge—Philip Hicky, Thomas Lilley, Manuel Lopez, Edmund Hause, John Morgan.

St. Helena—Joseph Thomas, John W. Leonard, William Spiller, Benjamin O. Williams.

Tancipaha.—William Cooper.

Any man who will cast his eye over the map of North America, will be forcibly impressed with the delicacy of the relations to be created between the U. States and the new empires about to be formed on our southern and western frontiers. He will perceive the strongest inducements for laying a deep and solid foundation for mutual confidence and friendship; because he will perceive great and permanent causes of war, should jealousy and ill-will, unfortunately for all parties, be the national sentiment, which shall first predominate.

The Floridas bind on the United States from the Atlantic to the Mississippi.

In a political point of view, this narrow slip of land is infinitely important.—The rivers which have their sources in the United States, and which empty into the gulph of Mexico, present the natural channel for conveying to the ocean the produce of an extensive and fertile country. Not only a large and rich territory belonging to the nation, but a considerable portion of several of the states, would naturally look down those rivers for the most ready means of transporting their bulky articles to market. The southern parts of Tennessee, the western parts of Georgia, of South Carolina, and even a part of Virginia are in this situation. If the time shall come when a short portage may connect the navigation above the muscle shoals with the waters which form the bay of Mobile, a valuable part even of Virginia, would use that navigation with advantage.

However this may be, the free use of the rivers which empty into the gulph, and which consequently have their mouths in Florida, is essentially necessary to a considerable portion of the United States. As that country becomes more populous, their necessity will become more visible. The discontents which have existed in Kentucky respecting the Mississippi, the opportunity which those discontents gave to the power possessing the mouth of that river, to intrigues with our people and impair their attachment to the Union, and the just cause of war which these intrigues furnished, ought to admonish us of the dangers necessarily resulting from the circumstances that a tract of land which forms as it were the whole southern margin of the United States, through which a considerable portion of this commerce will pass, is occupied by a foreign power. It ought to impress strongly on us the vital importance of acquiring that territory; or if it be unattainable, of keeping up the most friendly relations with the powers which hold it.

Our situation with regard to New-Mexico is also extremely delicate.

This province which will probably become a distinct empire, joins the United States throughout the whole of our western frontiers. Its extent and the fertility of its soil will probably make it a powerful nation at no very distant period after it shall enjoy the advantages of self-government.

The boundary between the U. States and Mexico is unsettled. Each claims an immense extent of valuable territory lying on the waters which run into the Mississippi.

The adjustment of boundary is at any time a work of delicacy and difficulty. It is seldom to be effected without employing the sword. When claims conflict with each other so essentially as do those of the U. States and Mexico, it requires a great deal of moderation and of mutual good will, to settle them without long and calamitous wars. If the parties persist in their claims, the God of battles most generally decides between them, and that of the strongest proves the best.

But when this conflict originates in a measure which cannot fail to exasperate one of the parties, when the right to be asserted has been acquired in a manner which the party divested of it can deem neither just nor honorable. The difficulty of an amicable arrangement is so much increased that, without the intervention of fortunate occurrences, it is not to be effected.

Of this description is our title to Louisiana.

The circumstances under which we acquired that territory cannot be forgotten. They are well calculated to irritate the country from which it was torn, and to make impressions extremely unfavorable to that friendship which it is the interest of neighbours to cultivate with each other.

The acquisition is placed in a situation the more critical by being left, perhaps unintentionally, incomplete in a most essential point. In the hurry of making the purchase, we could not suspend the execution of the contract until its extent should be ascertained, and this very delicate point is still to be settled.

Cuba is a large and rich island, capable of sustaining a considerable population, and is placed at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico. It commands the mouth of the Mississippi; and all the trade between that river and the ports on the Atlantic must pass near its shores. This circumstance is entitled to the more consideration because Cuba, connected with the Spanish part of Hispaniola, is capable of becoming, and most probably will become an important maritime power.

Louisiana, that part of Spanish America which was purchased from France, whose limits are undefined, contain a population by no means friendly to the U. States. Nothing would be easier than to detach that country from the Union.—With respect to a great portion of it, many are of opinion that its loss would not be a subject of regret. But this opinion does not extend to the island and of New Orleans. That place is a point of unspeakable importance. It is the key to all those very immense regions which are watered by the Mississippi. Experience has already demonstrated the vast influence which the possessors of this interesting position will hold over the western states.

Such is the relative situation of the U. States with those neighbors who are about to become independant nations.—Its delicacy must be perceived by all.—The line of policy which we adopt pending the struggle which has already commenced, may for a long tract of time, deeply affect ourselves. It merits and ought to engage our most serious consideration.

Vir. Pat.

PARIS, *June* 16.

Copy of a letter from general Vandamme to the minister of war, dated Boulogne, June 11, 1810.

"I had the honor of communicating to your excellency this morning, by a telegraphick despatch, that I had received certain information that the general of brigade Sarrazan, went over to the enemy yesterday. I have now to confirm this intelligence to your excellency, and lay before you the particulars of this extraordinary event.

"On the morning of the 10th general Sarrazin, accompanied by a black servant, embarked at the little Warran, in a boat belonging to a fisherman of the name of Camier, under pretence of going out to fish. Having gained a considerable offing, and perceiving an English brig, he compelled the crew to put him on board her, asserting that he had orders to carry a flag of truce. Having reached the brig, he sent back the boat, after having given to the owner a declaration, stating that he had ordered this fishing vessel to put him on board the English brig, upon something relating to the service. Those facts are substantiated by the official reports.

"So soon as I became acquainted with his having deserted to the enemy, the countersign was changed throughout the military district; strong guards and patroles took the rounds vigilantly. I immediately ordered col. Vincent, my first aid-de camp, and captain Monjovet of the gendermeris, who commanded the public force, to proceed as quickly as possible to the camp on the left, in which the residence of general Sarrazin was. All his papers were secured. His two aids-de-camp and servants were sent before the commissary general of Police, as well as the crew of the boat St. Laurent; and every one in short, suspected of being connected with general Sarrazin, or who could communicate any thing relating to his conduct.

"The resolution of this general officer struck the whole army with astonishment, and can only be ascribed to a sort of madness. All the generals, the principal officers, and even the soldiers, cannot account for it; and I am the more surprised myself, having received from this general the most positive assurance of his zeal, of his attention to his duty, and of his wish to promote the good of his majesty's service. There was no person who was more indefatigable in his duty, who entered more minutely into the details of his command; and by the measures he adopted, impressed an opinion that every thing he did was for the good of the service. The very eve of his flight he communicated to me the result of an examination into the accounts of the troops under his command. Assuredly, sir, after these speaking proofs, it was impossible to direct the slightest suspicion against the conduct of that general officer. "I have the honour, &c.

"VANDAMME."

Copy of a letter to general Harty, chief of the staff at the camp of Boulogne, from M. Renaud, commanding the second brigade of the 4th division; dated Etaples, June 10, 1810, *ten at night:*

"General, I have the honor to communicate to you two reports I have received respecting general Sarrazin's going on board an English brig this day.—One of the patroles which I am in the daily practice of sending to watch the coast duty, and the batteries of the brigade under my command, brought before me the owner and crew of the fishing boat St. Laurent, employed by general Sarrazin. In answer to several questions put by me to them, they have made the following declaration:

"General Sarrazin embarked at ten o'clock this morning, in a boat belonging to Camier, that waited for him at the little Warran, and stated that he wished to go to Etaples, When abreast the Dannes battery, he went on board another boat, the St. Laurent, belonging to Camier. He then ordered the person who steered to stand out a little for the purpose of fishing, as he went to Etaples. When the boat was at some distance from the forts, an enemy's brig was perceived in the offing. General Sarrazin ordered them to put him on board her, which the fisher-

men refused, alleging that they were prohibited from carrying any one to the enemy. The general then displayed a dagger and a pair of pistols, and compelled the fishermen to steer for the brig, stating that he had the orders of the commander in chief to proceed to England, with a flag of truce. The crew, seeing the general's black servant also armed, were obliged to obey, and went to the English vessel, where general Sarrazin delivered to them, in his own hand, the order brought to me by the person who steered the boat, which returned immediately. I keep the original, which I know to be the writing of general Sarrazin.

"As all the reports and information that have reached me on this subject only excite my astonishment, particularly from the knowledge I have obtained, that general Sarrazin made use of threats to proceed as a flag of truce; I have the honour to inform you, that I immediately changed the parole and countersign for this night, at all my posts along shore, to the right and left of La Cauche.

"In expectation of orders from you, general, I shall redouble my vigilance along the coast this night; I shall make a round myself.

"The crew of this fishing boat, which put general Sarrazin on board the English brig, is in prison, where they shall remain until I am informed that the general went on board with the consent of the commander in chief.

"RENAUD."

—

Copy of the report of the captain of the 7th company of coast artillery, stationed near Etaples:—

"General Sarazin embarked this morning at the Little Warren, with the fisherman Camier, to fish. Being at some distance from the coast, he perceived an English brig. He compelled the crew to put him on board the brig, saying, that he was proceeding by order of the commander in chief, with a flag of truce to England. The fishing boat returned to this battery at 4 o'clock. I transmit to you the order given by the general to the crew."

—

Copy of the declaration given by general Sarrazin, to the crew of the fishing vessel called the St. Laurent:—

"Gen. Sarrazin declares that he ordered the crew of the fishing boat St. Laurent, belonging to Camier, to put him on board an English brig, on matters relating to the service.

(Signed)

"MARION.

"On board the brig Neynolas, June 10, 1810."

—

Copy of a report to M. Cavalier, custom-house officer at Etaples:—

Captain—I inform you that gen. Sarrazin has gone to England. At 1 o'clock he went on board an English brig; he compelled the crew of the boat to steer for her, saying that he was going with a flag of truce. He assured them that he would be back after to morrow, to dine at Madame Vergemon's, at Etaples. The fishermen refused to go; but he and his black servant clapping a pistol to their head, and a dagger to their throats, forced them to proceed."

ORDER OF THE DAY.—June 11.

"The army has witnessed an event the least to be expected, and which must have excited in them the strongest indignation.

"General Sarrazin has proved himself a traitor to his country and his sovereign, who, by his numerous acts of benevolence, is entitled to the gratitude and affection of every Frenchman. This general abandoned the post confided in him to go over to the enemy. By this abominable action he has covered himself with the greatest disgrace, and incurred the contempt of all nations, even of that whose cause he has espoused. The army may rest assured that every precaution has been adopted to prevent any bad consequences from this crime; that all the plans that general Sarrazin may have formed will be easily frustrated, and that shame alone will remain to the criminal, who has trampled under foot the most sacred duties, and has adopted sentiments the most culpable, and worthy of the severest punishment.

"The general in chief positively commands all the generals and officers commanding on the coast to take the necessary measures for arresting gen. Sarrazin in case he should re-appear under any pretence whatever, and conduct him under a strong escort to the head quarters. This important order is to be punctually executed.

(Signed)

"VANDAMME."

[FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE, AUG. 20.]

Important from Italy.

Arrived at Salem yesterday, ship Francis, captain Haskell, 59 days from Naples, which ship was purchased from the Neapoletan government by Mr. Hammet, the American consul, for the purpose of conveying to their own country the crews of the American vessels confiscated at that place, as well as at Civita Vecchia. The following is a list of the Masters and Supercargoes who left Naples in the above ship, besides 183 mates, seamen. &c. Captains Haskill, Cavendish, Currier, Brown, Gardiner, Tucker, Lander, Felt, Hanscom, Haskill, Holden, Foster, Bartlet, Holmes, Turner, Newell, Atkins, Thomas, Martin, Derby, Dixey, Sheffield, Bradford, *Gardner, *Waterman.—Supercargoes, Meggot, *Clark, *Stewart, *Smith, *Mifflin; also, capt. Thorndike, of Salem.

The Francis touched at St Michaels, 18th July. The persons whose names in the above list asterisms are affixed, with 17 mates and seamen, left the Francis at St. Michaels, and went on board the Perseverance, capt. Meek, who was to sail for New-York same day.

The Radius, Lander, arrived at Gallipoli, May 18; vessel and cargo immediately taken possession of, and would share the same fate as the others.

Besides the vessels heretofore mentioned as being confiscated at Naples, and Cevita Vechia, are the following, viz. Hound, Urania, Kite, Maria, Syren, Peace, Mary, and Two Friends.

The brig Orange, Hathaway, from Cadiz, for New-York, sailed from St. Michaels, June 19.

The cargo of the schooner Morning Star, Atkins, confiscated and sold at Civita Vechia, brought $.28,000, and consisted of fish only.—The brig Perseverence, cargo of sugar, pepper and nankins, was sold for $.118,000.

The treatment of the Americans at Naples, was of a nature to excite the indignation of every man not lost to all sense of feeling for his countrymen.

Not content with taking vessels and cargoes, they were infamous enough to take possession of the private adventures of masters, mates, and even seamen. In many instances, the crews of vessels in the harbor were turned out, without the least notice leaving them to shift for themselves, and not the smallest allowance granted them to subsist upon.—— Others after their cargoes were taken from them and confiscated, were called upon to pay the charges of landing the goods, as well as the quarantine charges; which, in several instances amounted to nearly $.1000 each vessel.

And to crown the whole, after repeated applications from the American Consul at Naples, for liberty to purchase some of the vessels to convey the unfortunate sufferers to their own country, they had the barbarity to refuse *even* selling more than one vessel for that purpose, but crouded into one ship like so many convicts upwards of 200 masters, supercargoes, mates and seamen, who were hurried off by the Consul as soon as possible, afraid they would retract even this fancied indulgence. As a proof of which, several of the masters returned home by the Francis, heard the Consul say, after the ship was under sail from Naples, that the minister of Foreign Affairs, had advised him as a friend to hasten the departure of the ship, as he could not answer even for an hour. And all this after the king of Naples had only a short time previous issued a proclamation inviting the Americans to his ports, and promising them safety and protection. Surely such conduct so contrary to every principal of honor, honesty, or good faith, must excite the execration of every American, and brand the name of Bonaparte and his minions, with everlasting infamy.

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FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE, AUG. 4.

Revolution at Buenos Ayres.

On Wednesday arrived here the brig Venus, Captain Tunison, from Buenos Ayres. Mr. Nathan Cook, the supercargo informs us, that a revolution had taken place there, similar to that in Caraccas: the authorities emanating from the Supreme Junta of Old Spain had been put down, and a new provisional government set up, with professed loyalty to Ferdinand VII, and to continue only till his restoration to the throne, but actually, no doubt, with a view to complete and permanent independence. Mr. Cook was in confidential relations with some of the leaders, who informed him, that they contemplated a government as nearly like that of the United States as the genius and habits of the people would admit of, but were aware that those were not such as to enable them to enjoy the same degree of political freedom with us. Thus, while the ambition of Bonaparte is overturning the old establishments, and shutting up the usual channels of commerce in Europe, new states are rising, and new paths to commerce opening, in the western world.

Mr. Cook has favored us with minutes he made of the revolutionary events while he was at Buenos Ayres, from which we have taken the following extracts.

"On Tuesday morning the 15th of May the long expected explosion burst forth. A deputation from the several military commandants waited on the Viceroy, and demanded categorically his intentions, in the event of a confirmation of the intelligence from Europe, by a vessel just arrived at Monte Video, announcing the actual removal of the old Supreme Junta, the appointment of a provisional one, the success of the French, and their approach towards Cadiz, and the preparatory arrangements to remove the seat of government to the island of Leon, Two hours were given for a reply. However, there was nothing decisive till Saturday the 19th, when the post from Monte Video brought a confirmation of the above particulars. A second deputation then waited on the Viceroy, and demanded an immediate and public declaration of his intentions; which he promised to make. Sunday morning the Cabildo notified the Viceroy that it was indispensable that he should resign his command, as the authority from which it proceeded no longer existed, and that he must send the staff of office to them in session. In the interim he issued a proclamation to the people of the viceroyalty; in which he took a cursory view of the disastrous events in Spain, and the efforts making to restore confidence, &c. &c. This address did not satisfy the people, as it left on their minds the impression, that he would maintain his authority as long as he could.—Several of the commandants entered the palace in the evening at 9 o'clock, and demanded a resignation then, or a promise of it in the morning—hinting in very plain terms that his refusal would accasion an immediate recurrance to force. He finally consented to surrender his authority at 11 o'clock the ensuing day.—Patroles paraded the streets, and the troops were all under arms in the barracks during the night.

On Monday the inhabitants were in anxious suspense—the military and partisans of the revolution were all in motion—and the troops to the number of 8000, as it was said were under arms.—The alarm beat in the morning—the hats of the patriots were decorated with the portrait of Ferdinand VII, under which and to the bottom hole of the coat, was tied white ribbon signifying, as they said, union among themselves, and fidelity to Ferdinand in the event of his restoration to the throne. At one o'clock a number of persons attended in the square, and after some difficulty on the part of the Viceroy, he made his resignation.

The Cabildo summoned a meeting of 500 for the next day, the 22d. It took place at 10 in the evening at the Curial, (none being admitted into the square but the persons who had been summoned to the meeting, and who were furnished with tickets.) The debates ran high on the subject of deposing the Viceroy until correct information should be received of the fate of Spain. The principal opposer of the new order of things was the Bishop. He was answered by a Dr. Castillos, a leading character in the revolution, a native lawyer, possessed of considerable talents and a daring intrepidity of spirit. Repeated plaudits announced the favorable reception his sentiments met with, and the impression his oratory had made. He concluded a speech replete with eloquence, and with such strength of argument in favor of the change of government, as astonished the audience (which chiefly consisted of Old Spaniards, who had been almost to a man previously opposed to any change that would place the power in the hands of the people) and induced a vote for deposing the Viceroy, 169 to 65.

Another meeting, on the 23d, was held, in order to confirm by signature the vote of the preceding day. Proclamation was made, that the Cabilde should exercise the powers of the Viceroy, and proceed to the choice of a Provisional Junta, until delegates from the interior provinces could meet, with whom they could form a permanent government.

The 24th, the Cabildo issued a proclamation, announcing the deposing of the Viceroy. They assembled again at 4 P. M.—the guns announced the appointment of a Junta, and the Mayor proclaimed the names of those of whom it was composed, viz. the late Viceroy as president, and six others. Immediate discontent was manifested, principally on account of the Viceroy's having any share in the government; and the result was, that a new election was made on the morning of the 25th, and the Viceroy was excluded.—Provision was immediately made for sending deputations to the interior, to invite delegates from the Cabildos of the provinces, and to treat with them respecting a proper form of government.

On the 26th a proclamation was issued in the name of the Provisional Junta of the capital of the river Plate. The commandants and officers waited on them, and swore allegiance in the name of Ferdinand VII.

On the 27th, at 3 P. M. the troops assembled in front of the Curial, formed a hollow square, and were addressed by the President of the Junta (their commander,) and the Bishop bestowed his benediction on the people. The President's address was answered by the troops with repeated shouts, and a salute from the artillery and musquetry: the people showed every mark of joy,

On the 30th, divine service was performed at the cathedral, by order of the Junta; the Bishop officiated; and a political discourse was delivered by one of the Priests. Splendid illuminations took place in the evening.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquility, there was still a dissatisfied party at Buenos Ayres.

Monte Viedo was wavering as to a concurrence with Buenos Ayres, as a report was spread, that Spain was not so far conquered as had been represented.

Encouraged by a number of the late Grand Jury, and by many of my acquaintances from the different Townships, I offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing General Election, for the office of County *COMMISSIONER*

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

Pittsburgh, August, 26th, 1810.

JOHN WILLS,

HAS lately received at his Store in Market Street, three doors from the corner of the *Diamond*, and nearly opposite the Black Bear, Pittsburgh, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

suitable to the present season, which he is selling at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

N. B. Some valuable building lots will be let on advantageous terms on perpetual leases.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries, Dye stuffs* and *Liquors*, which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, *August* 1st, 1810.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Allegheny county, St. Clair township, on Friday the 31st of August a bound boy named JAMES HAZELET, about 5 feet high, 18 years of age; had on when he went away, a new fur hat, a fine shirt and a pair of boots, (all which he stole) a coat of dark smoke, a swandown vestcoat, cross barred pantaloons. He wants his middle finger of his left hand almost to the middle joint.

The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid to any person who takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WOODS.

September 4, 1810.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, a small *Black MARE*, with a small star in her forehead, about 13 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, branded on the left shoulder with I. S. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN KENEDEY.

September 1st, 1810.

September 15th, 1809.—Entered with the subscriber two estrays—one a Red Cow, 8 or 9 years old, with a star in her face and white in her flanks—the other a Red Heifer rising three years old, with a star in her face and a slit in her left ear. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold on Saturday the 6th of September next.

DAVID SUTTON, W. R.

Living on the Butler road seven miles from the town of Butler.

Butler county, Aug. 30th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE farm containing 74 acres in St. Clair Township, Allegheny County, eight miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington road There is on the premises a good square Log House and Out House, a Double Barn, a Young Orchard, a small Sugar Camp, about twelve acres of Meadow, and the whole place in good repair, any person wishing to see the premises or know the terms will apply to

RICHARD HULTZ.

August 24, 1810.

N. B. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Spring and Plain Lancets, best English White and Red Lead dry and ground in oil, Spanish Brown finest quality, Spanish Whiting, White and Red Chalk, Litharge, Lampblack, Ivory Black, Yellow and Stone Ochres, Patent and Kings Yellow, Patent Green, Verdigris, Umber, Venetian Red, Terra de Sienna of superior quality, Gum Copal, Copal Varnish, Asphaltum, Shellac, Prussian Blue, Rose Pink, fine Blue Smalts, Verditer, Vermillion, Gold and Silver Leaf, Pumice-stone, Spirits of Turpentine, Painters Brushes, Black and Red London Inkpowders, Sealing Wax and Wafers.*

With every article in the DRUG, MEDICINE, PAINT and PERFUMERY LINE; selected with particular care from the latest importations, and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which, being purchased with *Cash*, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ Practitioners of Physic will be supplied at a small advance on the city prices.

*** Dr. D. has for sale a quantity of the *GENUINE WORMSEED OIL*, so much celebrated in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as a safe and effectual remedy against worms.

Market Street, Pittsburgh,
May 10, 1810.

BOWSTRING MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deerskins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breechesmaker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade.

Just opened and for Sale at

CRAMER, SPEAR and *EICHBAUM'S*
BOOKSTORE

An assortment of elegant *Broadcloths, Kerseymers and Cassinets*, and a variety of coarse Cloths. Also, *Stripe, Check and Chambray cottons, and Cotton Hose*

The above goods are from Col. David Humphrey's mannfactory in Connecticut.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale at his Wholesale Store in Third Street near Market Street, the following Articles, on reasonable and accommodating terms.

10 barrels tanners oil
15 do. flaxseed oil
100 Spanish hides
A quantity best quality Spanish soal leather
A large supply best Juniata barr iron
Ferree's best powder
Cordage of all kinds, of a superior quality, manufactured at Harmony.
Wrapping paper
And a general assortment of Merchandize.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, June 28, 1810. tf

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N. B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Patterson & Hopkins,

BOOKSELLERS.

ROBERT PATTERSON of Pittsburgh and BENJAMIN B. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, having entered into partnership, under the firm of *Patterson* and *Hopkins*. have opened a Store of *BOOKS AND STATIONARY* in Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fourth Streets, in the house lately occupied by *Joseph Parker*, where they have, and will constantly keep on hand, a large and extensive collection of Books in *Law, Physic* and *Divinity; School Books, Classics*, and a general miscellany of *Philosophy, History, Science*, and works of *Taste*.

All these, except European publications, they will sell, for prompt payment, at Philadelphia retail prices; and on large purchases they will allow a liberal discount, proportioned to the magnitude of the purchase.

They have established connections with the principal Booksellers in all the large towns of the United States, viz. New-York, Baltimore, etc. etc. so that they can, with the least possible delay, fill up any order for books.

They receive and promptly fill up orders for *Maps, Globes, Surveying* and *Mathematical Instruments, Philosophical Apparatus*, etc. etc.

They have now connected with the Store, an excellent *Binding*, where binding, in all its variety, will be executed with neatness, firmness and dispatch. Customers will find their blank stationary, at prices far below what has been usual on this side the mountains.

They will shortly have a *Printing Office* connected with their Store, where printing will be executed on the usual terms, in all its variety.

Besides cash, they will take in payment, such articles of country produce, as can soon be disposed of, without loss.

N. B. R. Patterson has received a power of attorney to collect all debts due to Joseph Parker, late agent in this place for the houses of Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Co. Philadelphia. The highest price given for clean *Linen* and *Cotton Rags*.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1810.

Wanted Two Apprentices,

To the GLASS CUTTING Business, from the age of 13 to 16 years, well recommended. Lads from the country will be preferred—the strictest attention will pe paid to their morals. Apply to WILLIAM EICHBUAM & SON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1810.

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has commenced the Manufacture of *SOAP* and *CANDLES*, at the corner of *Third* and *Ferry Streets*. He flatters himself that his long experience in the business will enable him to give satisfaction to those who may be inclined to deal with him.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN.

Pittsburgh, August 4, 1810.

N. B. An apprentice wanted. tf.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it; a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	389	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byers' mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's.
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run passes through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren, (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, canbe floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

☞ I intend being at Mercer through the months of June and July, and October and November 1810. J. M.

Thomas Cromwell,

Informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership, his brother JOHN CROMWELL. The business therefore will be done in future in the name of

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL,

Who have for SALE at their COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel
Whiskey do.
Kentucky Tobacco by the keg
Do. Segars by the barrel
Do. tar'd Cabling by the coil and lb.
Do. Powder by the keg
Tin Ware assorted, packed in barrels
First rate Stills by the gallon and lb.
Still cocks and worms
Flaxseed oil by the barrell
Geneva Window and Hollow Glass, assorted, (window glass advanced in price one dollar per box.)
Scythes and Sickles by the dozen
Cyder-royal by the barrel
Barr, roll'd and slit Iron and Castings, &c.

Pittsburgh, 6th April, 1810.

N. B. They want an Apprentice about 15 or 16 years age; one who writes a good hand, is pretty well versed in figures, and unexceptionable character will meet with a good situation.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their AGENT in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

COTTON.

Just received and for Sale by the subscribers

100 Bales first rate Tennessee

Cotton, which they will sell low for cash, or good paper, at 60, 90, 120 days, and 6 months.

ALSO,

5000lbs. crude Salt Petre, which they offer very low for cash, or negociable notes at 60 days.

THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.